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- 22, Hop Moth (*Phalœna Humuli*) very plentiful.
23, Officinale Rose (*Rosa Gallica*) flowering.
24, Red Pomponé Lily (*Lilium pomponium*) flowering, Grey Cleg (*Tabanus pluvialis*) appears.
25, Shrubby Cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*) flowering.
26, Alpine enchanters Night shade (*Circœa Alpina*), and Red Stone Crop (*Sedum Anglicum*), flowering.
27, Montpelier Cistus (*Cistus Monspesulamus*) flowering.
29, Tufted Vetch (*Vicia Cracca*), Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*) Cross leaved Heath (*Erica tetralix*), Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), flowering.
30, Beautiful St. John's Wort (*Hypericum pulchrum*), and Broad leaved Campanula (*Campanula latifolia*), flowering.
- July 4, Wheat (*Triticum Hybernum*) flowering.
8, Oats (*Avena sativa*) shooting; Raspberries (*Rubus Idœus*) ripe.
10, Fringed Water Buckbean (*Menyanthes Nymphoides*) flowering.
11, Gum Cistus (*Cistus ladaniferus*) flowering.
15, Musk Mallows (*Malva moschata*), Corn cockle (*Agrostema Githago*), flowering.
18, Wandering Heath (*Erica vagans*), and Hedge Parsley (*Caucalis Anthriscus*), flowering.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From the 20th June, to the 20th July, 1813.

- June 21—28,.....Fine days.
29—30,.....Cloudy, and threatening rain.
- July 1,.....Dark day.
2,.....Fine breezy day.
3—4,.....Fine.
5,.....Light rain.
6,.....Wet and stormy.
7,.....Wet.
8,.....Showery.
9—11,.....Fine.
12,.....Cloudy, and rain at evening.
13,.....Some showers.
14,.....Showers, with thunder.
15,.....Heavy showers in the afternoon.
16,.....Wet and stormy.
17—18,.....Dark dry days.
19,.....Fine, some light showers in the afternoon.
20,.....Very fine.

The Barometer, during the present period, has been subject to little variation; its highest state was on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, when it stood at 30.3°, its lowest on the 7th, when it stood at 29.3°; the rest of the time it varied little from 29.5°.

The Thermometer was on the 27th of June, and 12th of July, at 8 A.M., as high as 68°; on the 26th and 27th of June, it was at 64°; its lowest was on the 2d of July, when it was at 53 at the same hour; the rest of the time it stood above 55°.

The Wind was observed 16 times N.E.; 4 S.E.; 5 N.W.; 10 S.W.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR AUGUST, 1813.

THE Moon is seen, in the evening of the 1st, soon after Sun-set, in the west-south-west, to the west of the first star of the Virgin, having, to the west of her, the five stars in triangle of this constellation, being above, and nearest to the third, the star in the vertex of the angle.

On the 5th, the Moon is seen above the second of the Scorpion; and her progress by this star will be noticed during the evening. Under her, to the east, the first of the Scorpion will call our attention.

On the 11th, the Moon is on the meridian at fifty-five minutes past eleven; having

under her, but a little to the east of the meridian, the four small stars in the Goat, Mars being now at some distance below her to the west. On this day, she passes the ecliptic, in her descending node, a little before noon, and before she sets she suffers an eclipse. This takes place in the morning of the 12th, beginning at forty minutes and a half past one, and ending at fifty-four minutes and three-quarters past three; the digits eclipsed being on the northern limb four degrees twenty-five minutes.

On the 19th, the Moon rises under the four stars in triangle of the Waterpot, whose stream she is entering; and in her passage through it, covers the star called first twenty-third of the Waterbearer. The occultation takes place at five minutes past eleven; the star being twelve minutes and three quarters south of the Moon's centre, and ends at forty-eight minutes and a half past eleven; the star being then twelve minutes and a half south of the centre. At nine minutes past midnight, she passes the second twenty-third.

On the 17th, the Moon is seen between the first of the Ram and the first of the Whale, but nearer to the latter star, passing the twelfth, in its constellation, at seven minutes past eleven at night.

On the 22d, the Moon rises in the morning to the east of the thirteenth of the Twins; the seventh and twelfth being at some distance above her.

On the 26th, is new Moon, at eight minutes past one in the morning; but without an eclipse, as she is nearly two degrees in latitude north of the ecliptic.

On the 31st, the Moon is perceived to have passed the line between the first and second of the Balance; being, at her first appearance, a little to the east of the middle of that line.

Mercury is stationary on the 14th, and in his inferior conjunction on the 27th; but his latitude is southern and increasing; and his sign, the sixth, is unfavourable. On the 1st, he is at sun-set only six degrees above the horizon in the west; and though the brilliancy of the sky diminishes, he cannot overcome it, in the small distance he has to go to the horizon; and as he cannot do this at first, he cannot afterwards, as he every day is more and more overcome by the superior splendour of the Sun. The Moon passes him on the 26th.

Venus is an evening star, nearer, at first, to the Sun than Mercury, and, of course, not visible; but though her distance from the Sun daily increases, yet the part of the zodiac in which she is highly unfavourable, being the sixth sign, and a small part in each of the signs the fifth and seventh. Her motion is direct through thirty-seven degrees. In the whole course, two unfavourable circumstances attend her, namely, that as her distance from the Sun increases, her latitude, which is north, decreases; and the unfavourableness of the sign increases. On the 1st, her height above the horizon, at sun-set, is not seven degrees, and it continues at nearly this height the whole month.† The Moon passes her on the 28th.

Mars is on the meridian at fifty-nine minutes past eleven on the night of the 1st, and at nine minutes past ten on the 25th. On the 29th, he is stationary, his motion being retrograde to that time, from a point to the east of the two first stars of the Goat, to a point almost directly under them, through a space of somewhat more than five degrees. The evenings, at nine or ten, will be very favourable for observing Mars and Saturn; towards the end of the month, they will be at opposite sides of the meridian at nearly equal distances from it. The Moon passes Mars on the 11th.

Saturn is on the meridian at sixteen minutes past ten at night, on the 1st; and at four minutes past nine on the 19th. The Moon passes him on the 9th.

Herschell is on the meridian at forty minutes past six in the evening of the 1st, and every evening later; so that the opportunities of seeing him, daily diminish. He is stationary on the 5th; after which his motion is direct, through somewhat more than twenty minutes towards the tenth of the Balance, which continues to be an excellent guide to this planet.

Erasmus's Evening Amusements.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Communications are received. We regret that *Pacificator's* letter arrived too late for insertion this month.

† I wish the instructors of youth to point out particularly to their pupils the nature of this phenomenon. The motion of Venus, this month, is peculiarly adapted to this purpose, and may be shown, to great advantage, on the globe.